REGISTERED No. C—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,027.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 40	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 4 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "GOA," 1,096 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 19th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthwith by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on TUESDAY, the 15th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangroie, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. G. Hay, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	....	22	....	8	
Port Said	38	....	24	....	9	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	
Naples	60	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	60	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	50	....	34	....	14	
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	...January	23
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February	16
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,030	424	... „	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	13

The Screw Yacht is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P nominal, Captain F. Tarbarter, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Insurances, Circular Notes, Shipments of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	31st Jan.
(a) TENERIAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(a) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	R. C. Stead	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(a) MONGOLIA	2823	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. C. Babot	18th do.
(a) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(a) AUSTRALIA	3953	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2939	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GERELONG	1825	200	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin.	4211	250	on 19th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marusig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3503	400	on 26th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin.	4211	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL. S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their room of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

8 cases coloured sarries, 8-9 yards 44 inches
10 „ white dhooties, 8 by 42 inches.
10 „ coloured prints, 16-27 yards.
2 bales damaged grey drill, 40 yards,
5 „ „ grey jaconets,
3 „ „ grey shirtings

On account of Cooverjee Lukmidass.

8 C/B } 615—1 bale 50 ps. damaged Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.

Y H C & Co. / S P C } 123—1 case damaged China silk piece goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE of surplus and other Stores in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, to sell by Public Auction at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a large quantity of surplus and other stores, consisting of shafts and propellers, old boilers, and galley ranges, brass tubes, old iron, old iron tanks, anchors, chains, old rope, wire riggings, lead, empty casks and cases, sails, canvas, boats, blocks, planks, crockery ware, furniture, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the purchasers will have to pay Customs duty (if any.)

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 187 .

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

SECOND GRAND PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1878.

(BY DESIRE.)

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

CLAIRETTE.....MISS ELCIA MAY.

CHAS. LECOCQ'S OPERA BOUFFE, IN 3 ACTS,

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

CLAIRETTE	MISS ELCIA MAY.
Lange / Amarante	Mrs. H. Vernon.
Ange Piton	Mr. H. Vernon.
Pomponet	John Morris.
Larivandiere	A. Plumpton.
Louchard	T. Andow.
Herelie	G. Wilson.

SOLO PIANOFORTE.

"HIBERNIAN ECHOES".....BONVILLE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

☞ Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December 1877 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1878.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC RE-UNION SOCIAL BALL of this Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Two Ladies, Rs. 10.
Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.
Single Gentleman's Ticket, Rs. 10.
Non-Masons may also subscribe. Application for Tickets to be made through the Worshipful Masters of Lodges in either Constitution, or to

B. ROBINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT H. D. FORDE, Ordnance Department, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claim will be entertained.

W. JACOB, Major,
19th Regt. N. I., President Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 9th January 1878.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to noon of MONDAY next, the 21st instant, for the EXECUTION by CONTRACT of the following works;—

1. Filling in of a plot of ground for the Hindoo and Mahomedan Burial Grounds at Arthur Road.
2. Construction of Five Police Chowkies.
3. Erection of six Latrines and construction of 60 small Urinals.
4. Laying of 12" Stoneware Pipe Drain near Haines' Road, with Flushing Chambers.

Plans, specifications and general description of the works can be inspected and Forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be obtained on application at this Office.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 14th January 1878.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET SOAP AND PERFUMERY, SWEET SCENTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, EYE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES, INVALIDS' FOODS AND WINES, &c., &c.

Up-country orders promptly and carefully executed.

Priced Catalogue will be supplied free by post on application.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal	Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers	1 0
Mounted on Cloth	8 As extra.
„ „ with Rollers	10 „

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a CLERK for the Assistant Quarter-Master General's Office, Bombay. Must write a good flowing hand. Apply at the Office, Town Hall.

WANTED, a LEDGER-KEEPER. Apply immediately to the MANAGER, TREACHER & Co, (Limited), Byculla.

LOUIS FRANK, Landscape Painter, Matheran.—Business communications may be addressed to his Agent, Mr. J. LINDLEY, 56, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, a self-driving PHAETON, with Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 450. Owner going home. Address M., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

FOR SALE, a SEWING-MACHINE by GROVER and BAKER, which can be worked either by hand or foot. In very good order. Price Rs. 60. Owner going home. Address M., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH FOX TERRIER BITCH, very handsomely marked, 9 months old; also a BLACK and TAN TOY TERRIER, 6 months old. For price and further particulars apply on board Ship MIDDLESEX, Bombay Harbour.

SPARKLING SAUMAR CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 3-3-0 per bottle. J. PEARSE, 23 Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments received by the Undersigned during the past six years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay	Cash Rs. 5 12
Do. Pts. do.	„ „ 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business is constantly receiving large accessions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in India.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, Cheroots or Cigars	Per thousand Rs. 90	No. 2, Cavite Brand	Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, Do.	do. „ 50	No. 3, Cigars	„ „ 40

CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCE THESE BRANDS THE FINEST IMPORTED.

TRICHINOPOLY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO.

Thomson's, Dawson's, and Noble's Muster per box of 100	Re. 1 12	Dindigul and Havannahs, per box of 100	Rs. 2 0
Do. do. per box of 250	„ 4 0	Do. do. per box of 250	„ 4 8

CIGARETTES.

Cope's "Bouquet" and "Peerless" brands, per box of 100	Rs. 2 10	Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouth pieces, per box of 100	Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds, per box of 100	„ 2 10	Do. Do. per box of 50	„ 1 8
		Do. Do. per box of 25	„ 0 12

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia.
Per tin, Re. 1.

SNUFF.

MACOUBA, 1st quality, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Bynaunth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS

Just to hand,
PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

WACHTER & CIE., EPERNAY.

February 1877.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50 0	53 0

BAUVIN & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.		Credit.
21 4	* ONE STAR	22 0
26 8	** TWO STARS	28 0
29 8	*** THREE STARS	31 0

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE DOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Cumballa Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOST ACCEPTABLE VALENTINES to FRIENDS in ENGLAND are SUITES of INDIAN made JEWELLERY. By REGISTERING, the PARCEL arrives QUICKLY, and SAFELY, and the POSTAGE avoids the EXPENSE of the ENGLISH DUTY. A SPLENDID and VARIED DISPLAY of TRICHINOPOLY or DELHI or CUTCH made JEWELLERY, Now on VIEW at WATSON & COMPANY, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTA.

The Mail via Brindisi leaving Bombay next Monday, 21st Jany., will arrive in nice time for Valentines-day in England.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort. A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort. Apply

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, of active habits and good address, accustomed to a good Dispensing Business. Address, stating age, height, salary required and references, to W. E. SMITH, Chemist, &c., Ootacamund, Neilgherries.

☞ BATCHELOR PREFERRED.

Ooty, January 3, 1878.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

(*Extract from the Lancet.*)

We have examined the stock of Hungarian Wines in the cellars of Mr. Max Gregor, of 7, Mincing Lane, the Agent of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, for Introducing the Hungarian Wines to the notice of English consumers. These Wines, offered to the consumer through the direct Agency of the representative of the growers, are well worthy of the attention of the public and the profession. Hungary is the next great Wine-producing country to France, and the export of her Wines to that country is largely increasing. A great deal of Hungarian Wine is also sold in this country under the false title of French and Portuguese Wines, better known to ordinary Wine drinkers. But they should need no such recommendation. We found in Mr. Max Gregor's cellars, Wines which can favourably compare with the highest class of French and Rhenish Vintages. Amongst Red dinner Wines, the Carlowitz (dry and selected,) and amongst White Wines, the Somlau and white Oidenburg (selected) are remarkable for excellence of flavour, for delicacy, and for soundness. Many of the Hungarian Wines are of high alcoholic standard, and for all medical purposes, as for ordinary consumption, they are by far more worthy of notice than most of the common and adulterated French Wines offered at equal prices. A considerable quantity of Hungarian Wine is sold in England as *Port Wine* and as *Bordeaux Wine*; but there can be no reason why they should not be known in their own names. The Hungarian Wines are particularly rich in phosphoric acid, and are generally richer in alcohol than the Bordeaux Wines. The dietetical powers of these Wines are of a high order, and *we commend to the Medical profession the pure Wines of Hungary as specially worthy of notice.*

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for these Wines, now in such great favour in Europe, and to introduce them in India will supply sample cases containing 1 dozen assorted kinds.

	Red. per dozen.		White. per dozen.
No. 1 Erlau	16 0	No. 9 Bakator	20 0
„ 6 Carlowitz	20 0	„ 14 Ruster Dry	26 0
„ 25 „ selected	22 0	„ 16 Odenburg	24 8
„ 31 Other Auslese	24 8	„ 30 Other Auslese	24 8
And other kinds		„ 50 Sparkling	37 8
White Crown Tokay, 1834 Vintage			75 0
No. 6 Carlowitz in Octaves 7½ dozen			Rs. 100
„ qr. casks 15			„ 200

Also Max Greger's "Generous" Sherry (Spanish) qr. casks Rs. 275. Octaves Rs. 150.

Full Price Lists on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and auseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE LONDON, E.C.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, two demy, 5 pp

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to he same Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW RATES and CONDITIONS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA to come in force from 1st January 1878.

Liberal reduction in premiums on both participating and non-participating Policies issued on and after the above date.

For particulars, apply to

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1877.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the MISCELLANEOUS STORES, according to list in Office, for the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, during the official year 1878-79, will be received at the Factory Office not later than 12 o'clock Noon on the 12th February 1878.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. A. BAYLY, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, January 10, 1878.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS & PHRASES, classified and arranged to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Thirty-fourth Edition 1877. Rs. 6 Cash.

THACKER & COMPANY.

N

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 14TH JAN. 1878.

THE most important item of information, and indeed almost the only alteration, conveyed in Reuter's telegram of Saturday evening is the decline in the price of Consols from 95⅞ to 95. If correct the movement is unquestionably worthy of notice as showing a more unsettled feeling respecting politics than was previously believed in here, but we should like to see the quotation confirmed before accepting it as a true index of the situation. There is certainly nothing in other items of commercial intelligence to confirm it. French Rentes are still quoted at 109; Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged; and in none of the produce markets has there been any quotable movement.

In Indian Exchange Bank shares, the weekly quotations mark a decline of 10s. in Chartered and an advance of like amount in Chartered Mercantile.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday closed firm, with sales 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, but Saturday's New York advices are likely to exercise a depressing effect on to-day's market. Mid. Uplands on the spot is still quoted at 11⅛ cents., but April shipment has declined from 11⅛ to 11⅛ cents per lb. The receipts, too, are comparatively large, the following being the figures to date:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts	27,000	19,000	19,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,670,000	2,796,000	2,661,000

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53¼d., but private messages, we understand, give 54d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	3,00,926
Do. „ Branches	Dec.	59,149
Other Deposits „	Dec.	13,45,657
Government Securities	Inc.	9,424
Loans	Dec.	2,83,686
Bills Discounted	Inc.	13,65,976
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	42,049
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	10,95,647

These movements show a continued increase in the trade demand for money, chiefly in the shape of up-country drafts against Cotton, but with the Cash Balance still at 270 lacs, and the Government account steadily improving, it will be some time yet before the position is equivalent to the nominal rates of interest and discount maintained by the Bank.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been very steady without appreciable change in rates. Only a very moderate business has been done, the amount of private paper offering being small, and it will be some weeks yet before exports will be on a scale to cause a material increase of activity. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16 to ⅛d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 9¼ to 3-16d.	„
Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-9.	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ½ to 3/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been quieter owing to the more unsettled aspect of affairs at Home, but no actual reduction can be made in rates. We call Fours, Rs. 94⅜; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

Shares are dull and in most instances in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are easier by ½ per cent and National Bank by Re. 1 per share. Land Companies are unaltered, and in Press shares the only movement is an advance of Rs. 20 in Scinde and Punjaub. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Alexandra, Rs. 25 in Colaba, and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, but there is a decline of Rs. 10 in Mandvie, Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Gosuldas, and Rs. 5 per share in Mazagon. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 25 per share higher.

Cotton to-day has been very stupid, and with the exception of some small purchases of good Omras ready at Rs. 203½ to Rs. 205 to cover immediate shipment, there has been no business reported. Sellers continue to hold for previous prices, and in the case of Broach even for an advance of Re. 1, but buyers looking to the adverse character of to-day's telegrams, political and otherwise, have been indisposed to operate

In Linseed some considerable purchases of ready are reported at Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. Rape-seed continues dull and unaltered; Gingelly Seed is scarce with a tendency to higher values.

Wheat is firmly held owing to the limited supplies available, but exporters are deterred from operating by the advance which has taken place in Freights.

Freights by steam for Liverpool are still quoted at £1-15, and some few engagements are reported at the rate, but as a general rule shippers do not seem to believe in the maintenance of this level and are shy of engaging beyond their most pressing wants. By sail the demand continues at a stand-still.

Piece Goods, as usual on Mail days, have not been largely dealt in, but there is no change to notice in the position of the market. A fair enquiry exists in the Bazaar, and a considerable business might be done in some makes of grey goods if sellers would accept a reduction in rates.

Coals are slightly steadier, and more demand is apparent to arrive, although we have not heard of it resulting in actual business. North Wales, alongside a ship now in harbour, has been sold at Rs. 15½ per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 p. ct.	1203
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct.	702½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th January as compared with the statement issued on the 5th January:—

Liabilities.	5th Jan. Rs.	12th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	79,64,843	82,65,769
Do. do. do. at Branches	14,12,571	13,53,423
Other Deposits	2,48,62,293	2,35,16,636
Post Bills	52,685	53,597
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,50,599	6,84,088
	4,70,42,351	4,59,73,513

Assets.		
Government Securities	31,95,494	32,04,858
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,02,941	15,35,445
Loans on Security of do. do.	49,46,545	36,62,859
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,593	1,736
Bills Discounted	83,47,841	97,13,830
Stamps	3,502	3,387
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,293		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,55,293	3,55,293
Bullion	55,707	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,31,018	4,86,328
Cash and Currency Notes	2,81,02,484	2,70,07,417
	4,70,42,291	4,59,73,513

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Burmah, 1,174 tons, Captain J. Crocket, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The s. s. Tunis, 886 tons, Captain J. R. Inch, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The ship Pemba, 972 tons, Captain M. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (August 13th), with a cargo of 1,417 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Silverlake, 1,284 tons, Captain J. Prichard, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (September 24th), with a cargo of 1,664 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Akoli.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Mahratta, 504 tons, Captain W. Bitten, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. A. Maurice, and one deck passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Abyssinia, 1,126 tons, Captain John Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachee (January 11th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Geils, Mr. Kaderdad, and twenty-three deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain J. Avery, will sail to-day for Karrachee and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cutch Mandvie—Mr. and Mrs Tatin. For Karrachee—Lieut. Smith. For Coast ports—Two hundred and four deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Aroa, 1131 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via London and the Suez Canal, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For London—Mr. Walter Erikford, and Mr. Edward Nixon.
For Aden—Sixteen deck passengers.

The Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, 1,066 tons, Captain E. Elton, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Aden (January 3rd), with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Reay, 6th Regiment N. I., Lieutenant Pengree, R. A., and European details, and second detachment of the 6th Regiment N. I.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Oriental, 938 tons, Captain E. G. Hower, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and infant, Mrs. Chambers and infant, Mr. Montesth, Mr R. Brown, Mr. Seagherry, Mr. H. Alexander, and fifty-one deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s.s. Macedonia, 1,452 tons, Captain J. R. Mackay, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Suez—Rev Hr. Tollemache.
For Naples—Captain Hay, and Mrs. and Master Turton.
For Liverpool—Miss Scadding and Mrs. Bradshaw's maid.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Persia	Jones	Liverpool, Aug 13.
	Savernake	Prichard	Liverpool, Sept 24.
13	Mahratta (s)	Britten	Calcutta, Dec 24.
	I. G. Dalhousie(s)	Elton	Aden, Jan 3.
14	Abyssinia (s)	Sharp	Kurrachee, Jan 11.
	Oriental (s)	Hawe	Calcutta, Dec 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Pearl (s)	DeCosta	Coast and Cutch.
	Thibet (s)	Torbock	Southampton.
	Macedonia (s)	Mackay	Liverpool.
	Ascot (s)	Henderson	Zanzibar and London.
	Tunis (s)	Inch	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Burmah, Cracket, to Rangoon.
Steamer Akola, Avern, E Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zeal, to Havre.
Steamer Aragon, to P. Gulf.
Steamer Burgos, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 14.

From Liverpool.

Macedonia s—20 cases champagne, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Atholl s—193 bundles screen copperas, Tooleedass Khimjee.
Trentham Hall s—4 packages hardware, Abdoolally Meeyabhoy; 22 casks brass wire and 5 casks copper wire, Joomabhoy Thavar.
Zeal s—10 cases hardware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From London.

Atholl s—16 cases sherry and 12 packages brandy, Hajee Currim and Co; 4 cases yellow metal sheets, Vundrawandass Jamnadass.
St Mildred s—35 barrels whiting, 50 casks yellow ochre and 100 drums linseed oil Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co; 17 cases candles, Hasum Ahmed.
Benledy s—65 kegs iron wire nails, Abdoollaly Goolam Hoosein; 8 cases yellow metal sheets, Vundrawandass Jamnadass.
Hindostan s—1 but portwine, C Bouncvillaie and Co.

From Genoa.

Assiria s—35 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bazonjee.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—20 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Assiria s—30 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 14.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—100 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Celia s—3 bales cotton waste and 28 bales wool, Yussonjee Pondja; 27 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 16 bales wool, Pregjee Tooleedass; 55 bales cotton Dasa Lallee; 60 bales wool, Gooculdas Tooleedass.
Xantho s—39 ∫ cwts myrabollams, Y rudhman Poonsee and Co; 300 cwts bones, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 158 bales twist waste, Khan Mahamed Nensee; 61 bales cotton, Dhurrumsee Velljee; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee.

For London.

Arcot s—91 cwts olibanum, Mohamed Allana.
Thibet s—27 bales silk, David Sassoon and Co; 9 cwts E teeth, Moolchund Jewrar; 7 cwts E teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy, 1 cwt E teeth, Goolabchund Becher.

For St. Dennis.

Thibet s—7 boxes rupees, value of 50 0'0, The C M Bank of I L and China.

For Havre.

Scotland s—50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cottan and Co.
Zeal s—1424 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 1,700 bales cott n, Gaddum and Co.

For Marseilles.

Blenheim s—6 bales carpets and 6 packages shawls, C Grandons Lena s—1,050 cwts rapeseed, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
China s—1,073 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Naples.

Trinacria s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Venice.

China s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Wand A Graham and Co; 350 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Pollence s—125 bales cotton, Greaves, Cottan and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 211 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Pollux s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushly and Co; 50 bales cotton, G Reifferschied and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 3 bales silk, wadi, F Feiler.
China s—5 0 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Burgas s—86 bales cotton, Sewbux Joowramull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 13th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·995
Temperature of the Air	73·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·6
Dew Point	57·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·577
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky rounded—0).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	78·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	68·2
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNE, N, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	309.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 13.

Pengree, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Aden.

January 14.

Gibbs, Capt, Bengal 6th Regt, on leave, from Delhi.
Coles, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Decolaes.
Palin, Col, Bombay 11th Regt, on leave, to Bhooj.

DEPARTURES.—January 14.

Hay, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Riverside, Capt, Bengal R E, on leave, to England.
Burton, Major, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, to Poona.
Gibbs, Capt, Bengal 6th Regt, on leave, to England.
Thornton, Lieut, Bengal Political Dept, on leave, to England.
Browne, Col, Bombay R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....19th, 5h. 2'1m. A.M.
Last Quarter.....25th, 8h. 40'6m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Jan.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 15	.....	6 38	5 41	7 22 m 9 24 a	2 1 m 2 10 a
Wed 16	English Mail expected.	6 38	5 41	8 35 m 10 15 a	3 15 m 3 10 a
Th. 17	"	6 38	5 42	9 35 m 10 53 a	4 10 m 4 0 a
Fr. 18	.....	6 38	5 43	10 29 m 11 34 a	4 53 m 4 50 a
Sat. 19	.....	6 38	5 44	11 20 m	5 37 m 5 34 a
Sun. 20	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	0 8 m 0 9 a	6 17 m 6 20 a
Mon. 21	.....	6 38	5 45	0 45 m 0 56 a	6 59 m 7 3 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HUNTER—January 10th, at Headon, London, W., William Forsyth Hunter, late of Bombay, aged 66.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SHEPPARD—January 12th, at Kairs, the wife of G. F. Sheppard, Esq., of a daughter.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1878.

The detention in the Mediterranean of two troopships with no inconsiderable force of men of all arms on board looks more like business than anything the Beaconsfield Ministry has yet done, and would appear to indicate that they have resolved to take definite action to stop the advance of Russia if the negotiations for an armistice fall through. With the sailors and marines of the fleet, the regiments that can be spared from the garrison of Malta, and the reinforcements conveyed in the troopships, England ought to be able at once to seize and hold Gallipoli and so retain the command of the Dardanelles. But Parliament meets on Thursday, and speculation will then be set at rest by the Queen's speech and the opening debates as to what the Government intends and the country will sanction.

Lord Lawrence has seized the occasion of a marked reaction in England from the sentiment of Imperialism which raised Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry to power, in order to renew his protest against the occupation of Quetta and to condemn the whole Frontier policy of the present Government of India. We have no sympathy with Lord Lawrence in his opinion as to the expediency of keeping the Indian Empire for all time to come within its present limits; but, on the other hand, perhaps because we are "nothing, if not critical," we think Lord Lytton has committed a blunder in abandoning the policy of masterly inactivity without adopting any comprehensive thoroughgoing plan of improved Frontier administration in its stead. The only reason that could justify the occupation of Quetta would be the hearty adoption by the British Government of the ideas of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, and other great Anglo-Indian authorities who are bitterly opposed on the Frontier question to Lord Lawrence and his disciples, and who contend that for the preservation of the security of the Empire it is necessary that the English rulers of India should obtain the military command of the Passes into Afghanistan and Beloochistan and the control of those Border States. Lord Lytton has taken this view to some extent, but not altogether. Hampered perhaps by the dissensions in the English Cabinet, he has attempted the pacification of the Border in a half-hearted way, with the result of estranging Chiefs who were disposed to be friendly, increasing the hostility of those already at enmity with the Government of India, and leaving the general situation much more unfavourable than it was before. Before sending troops to Quetta, the Viceroy should undoubtedly have taken into account the probable effect of the occupation of this post by a British garrison threatening Candahar on the mind of the Ameer of Cabul, who claims the suzerainty of Khelat. It appears to us that the principles of the new policy should have been frankly explained to the Ameer and the Khan of Khelat, and their cooperation invited. These barbarian chiefs can be either attracted by gifts or coerced by arms; and if it be assumed that the British Government was determined, for political and military reasons, to bring the semi-independent States between the Russians and Indian frontiers within the sphere of British influence, the Viceroy should have been prepared to spend money lavishly first of all in buying the alliance of the Ameer and the Khan, and, if these means failed, to use force. Instead of doing so, Lord Lytton ordered Major Sandeman to occupy Quetta with a small force on the pretext of restoring order in the Khan of Khelat's dominions. We are assured on the best authority, once or twice a week, that this measure has had the most beneficial results; and statistics are lavishly used to show what a valuable trade is now carried on through the Bolan Pass under British protection. But it remains true, nevertheless, that the Khan is aggrieved at the avowal of the British Government's intention to make the occupation of Quetta permanent for the sake of upholding its own imperial interests, and that, consequently, he still refuses to accept the subsidy allotted him from the Indian Treasury. We do not suppose that he would object to the occupation if he could get a fair price for it; but he fancies he has been deceived into selling his independence for less than the market value; and this is naturally a sore point with him. Of course all is well for the time in Khelat, but we do not forget the painful impression made upon us by the telegram announcing Lieutenant Hewson's murder, just after the publication of a letter from an officer on Major Sandeman's staff describing the "shouts of laughter" with which some paragraph in an Indian newspaper, full of disquieting news from Beloochistan, had been read at Quetta and Khelat. Everything always does go well in such cases till the catastrophe comes, but we do not know how anyone can contemplate without disquietude the existing state of matters beyond the Bolan Pass. The Government of India evidently does not, or it would not lately have strengthened the force stationed beyond the Indian border. Then, as regards Afghanistan, Lord Lytton has neither conciliated the Ameer nor brought him under control. He has simply given him mortal offence by telling him the Government of India would have nothing to say to him, and then left him to intrigue at his pleasure with Russia on the one hand and the Afridis on the other. Nor is the treatment of the Jowakis much more creditable to the Government of India. These mountaineers were irritated by being accidentally, it is said, left out when the Government of India compromised its quarrel with the Kohat Pass Afridis last year by agreeing to pay them very liberal black mail. Hence the raids which resulted in the unsatisfactory little war now going on. At great expense, the Government of India has fitted out a formidable military expedition, which now occupies the Jowaki country. The inhabitants, however, have simply retired into the territory of the Pass Afridis, where they are safe from pursuit; and the British Government is placed in this dilemma, that it must either concede the demands of these people by paying them to come back to their country, or else occupy it permanently with British troops. Lord Lawrence has in all these consequences of the departure of the Government of India from his policy of non-interference the materials for an indictment against the Viceroy which will probably, in the present state of political feeling at home, be vigorously supported by many influential English newspapers.

We are anxious that some remarks we made yesterday about the political influence used to procure the commutation of Britto's sentence should be considered to absolve in the least degree Mr. Justice Green from his responsibility for that miscarriage of justice. What actually happened was this. The King of Portugal communicated to Lord Derby through the British Ambassador at Lisbon information laid before him as to the insanity of several members of Britto's family, and Lord Salisbury telegraphed to the Government of Bombay his wish that this representation should be taken into account before Britto's fate was finally settled. The Secretary of State did not, however, attempt in any way to dictate to the Government what should be done, or to interfere with the due course of justice. The decision rested entirely with the local Government, who very properly referred the question of Britto's sanity to the Judge who had tried the case, and were guided by Mr. Green's opinion. The sentence has been commuted to "rigorous imprisonment for life," and we believe it is probable that a Government Resolution on the subject will be published forthwith. Mr. Justice Green's Minute ought to be attached to this Resolution.

Yesterday we published a telegram from our correspondent in Kurrachee stating that the Chamber of Commerce had determined to oppose the proposal of the Post Office authorities to abandon the overland postal line between Bombay and Sind. The matter is one of considerable importance to the commercial community, and we can imagine political circumstances under which the complete abandonment of the overland postal service would be a source of serious inconvenience. The Postmaster-General of Bombay endeavoured some time ago to have the line abandoned, on the ground of economy, but the principal officials in the districts protested against it, the Commissioner of Sind especially expressing his objection to the "retrograde policy" in very blunt terms. The Postmaster-General's proposal, said the Commissioner, would "be most injurious to the "public interest, and fraught with the gravest "inconvenience and danger to commercial and "other interests." On a full consideration of all the points developed for and against the proposal, Sir Richard Temple decided that the change would be inexpedient and that he would much regret its adoption. The Acting Postmaster-General of Bombay, Mr. James, is, however, a gentleman of considerable energy and perseverance, and not content with the Bombay Government's decision he has once more returned to the attack. In a letter, dated the 14th November, he invited Government to reconsider its decision, and repeated the reasons why in his opinion Kurrachee should be supplied only with the sea postal route. Abandon the Ahmedabad-Hydrabad postal line, he says, and the measure will effect the present saving of Rs. 50,328 per annum in addition to a saving already effected of Rs. 13,824, thus making the total saving Rs. 64,152, which was contemplated when the Government of India raised the subsidy of the British India Steam Navigation Company to Rs. 7,50,000. The total value of the correspondence carried by the line is only Rs. 2,310 a month; while the local correspondence, that is to say, the correspondence carried from Patan to Hydrabad and Kurrachee and *vice versa*, a distance of 303 miles, is worth only about Rs. 550 a month. "Financially therefore the "line, as it is, involves a heavy loss to Govern-"ment." Mr. James endeavours to buttress the position he has taken up by pointing to Burmah and saying that Rangoon and other great ports in that part of the world have not even bi-weekly communication but only weekly by steamer. The analogy, however, is not complete enough to make it be considered worthy to settle the fate of the overland Kurrachee line. The conditions of the places compared are not similar. Even if the authorities in Calcutta desired to establish a land line between that place and Burmah, they would find it almost impossible to do so because of the nature of the country, and they would certainly find it unprofitable, the sea route being considerably shorter; whereas in the case of Sind not only is it possible and useful on the score of speed to have an overland postal line from Bombay, but such a line is actually in existence and much appreciated by those whom it serves with means of communication. The question of economy is undoubtedly worth careful consideration by the Government of Bombay, and as Mr. James says, there is no doubt that the abandonment of the overland route to Sind would set free a considerable sum of money that might be used with advantage in other departments of the service. Economical considerations, however, are not in some cases all in all; and this would appear to be the case in the question now under dispute, the principal officials who have opposed Mr. James's proposal distinctly hinting that the line possesses a political value which cannot be estimated by a few thousand rupees. It keeps open a means of communication over a large tract of singularly wild and barren country, where British officials are necessarily far apart, and where in the case of disturbances they would find themselves placed at a great disadvantage if they had no postal line of which to avail themselves. That the question is regarded also as one of commercial importance is proved by the action of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce. Then there is another consideration, that it affords to Sind a quicker and more certain means of communication with Bombay than the sea route. On the whole, therefore, we are afraid that the Bombay Government will feel itself compelled to repeat its disapproval of Mr. James's proposal, and that the Commissioner of Sind will have reason to congratulate himself once more that the Postal Department has not deliberately made a retrograde move in any part of his dominions.

Madras is pretty well known as a benighted country wherein civilians have no later pattern of official conduct than that of the bigwigs of Munro's days, where colonels attach themselves like limpets to the old organization of their army when they have actually only the new to cling to, and where sleepy-hollowishness prevails to an alarming, or rather a remarkable, extent among all but the ladies; but it has yet to be made known as a land of Arcadian shepherdesses, and as a pastoral, pipe-playing land; and, of course, it is the ladies, or, we beg their pardon, their theatrical critic—the Madras correspondent of the Calcutta *Englishman*—who has thus thrown a truly rural shadow over that scene. The stage is only too usually associated with gin, orange peel, and stinking gas; at least, that is the experience of those who have the entrée of the *coulisses* in provincial theatres at home; but we suppose the character or reputation of the boards is largely dependent upon the idiosyncracies of those who tread them—more than all upon the distinction between amateurs and professionals—not a little upon the locality where the play is enacted. Probably none of our readers have ever read a description of a more perfect woman than that of the amateur actress at Madras, unless they are well versed in the last chapter of King Solomon's proverbs. This is what the correspondent quoted has to say of this matchless and incomparable female:—"The amateur actress "is of another stamp. She is not necessarily "frivolous or foolish, her cleverness is not always "'show off,' nor are her manners full of affec-"tation; very frequently she acts merely to please "a circle of acquaintances, or to oblige a few "friends and intimates. There are many difficul-"ties to contend against—heated, wearisome, "endless rehearsals, small expenses of dress or "conveyances which her slender purse may not "always be equal to, long minutes passed in "waiting for others to assemble, and endless half "hours to be spent in hot corners until her turn "comes to appear upon the stage. Punkahs are "forbidden things, windows are closed to prevent "sound escaping, while many trifling difficulties "have to be incurred, and good temper and good "nature to be constantly exercised. In another "case she may perchance be a married lady "with a large household to keep in order, with "a garden to superintend, and numerous duties "to fulfil. Her social obligations cannot be "neglected, and she is doubtless secretary to "some charitable society, and helps in any good "work going on; her visiting list cannot be "neglected, her dinner parties must be given, "the comforts of her house attended to. To an "amateur actress of this stamp, who spares some "hours of her valuable time, and gives up her "precious moments of leisure to the weariness of "rehearsals much praise is due," an opinion, we have no doubt, in which every one will coincide. There are one or two trifling objections, indeed, to be made by a cynically disposed person to the programme laid down for the matchless Madras female's hours; she who clothes her household in scarlet, and whose price is above rubies. She buys dresses and hires conveyances in the public interests which her slender purse can ill afford; still, as the Madras hack carriages have a notoriously evil reputation, we do not know whether, in the light of penance, this is not to be counted unto her as righteousness. Whether her milliner is of the same dubious opinion it is impossible to say, but doubtless the Madras Madame Mantalini takes into consideration her virtuous customer's amiability along with "the "slender purse," when presenting the monthly little account for all this amateur benevolence. If the lady's husband is "praised in the gate"—which we take it here means the door of the local theatre—what account had she made of the base metal in India called rupees? A husband who has such an inestimable treasure in his bosom as the Madras amateur actress is here painted ought to rise up and call her blessed, but he should not on any account quarrel with her expenses. For, regard her admirable qualities; virtues which almost lead us to think of the stage as the real higher education for Indian females! The lady is absolutely unselfish, of perfect temper, disregardful of punkahs, closed windows, and of all the petty jealousies of human nature. She can divide her time between her garden, her household, and the stage, not forgetting periodical dinner parties and those *tête a tête* interviews with the cook which ordinary women find so frequently exasperating. She is always available for morning calls, even it is to be supposed in one of the hack carriages aforesaid, wherein progression does not keep pace with expectation, and her social obligations are *never* forgotten, though the thermometer may be at 90 deg., and the couch most inviting to repose. No slipshod heels for the Madras amateur actress, no dishevelled hair, or demi-toilette between the hours of 11 and 2. Fully attired from her chignon to her boots, she may be seen sitting any time before rehearsals at her davenport, working as only secretaries of charitable institutions can work, and helping in any good work going on. But here a suspicion arises. We are ashamed of the unworthy thought, we honestly confess, but what if "any good work going on" should mean flirtation? There is so little other work among gaily disposed people during the visiting hours mentioned that this perhaps unworthy suspicion suggests itself; however, we prefer to think that the garden is in question, or the cook, or the happy husband's collar buttons, or even the children, for a "married lady with a large "household" probably signifies a mother, though nothing is said of maternal duties here in connection with the footlights.

But, on the whole, and without any unnecessary cavilling, it is very gratifying to find that the Indian amateur stage, at least in one Presidency, is not what it is so often painted by satirists in the public papers. Some of these ignorant, stupid people have run away with the notion that the stage is an inferior moral platform for the ladies. They have hinted at sodas and B.'s imbibed in the green room to keep up the pace of stolen kisses, ever sweet, behind the flats. Of neglected household duties, and tragedies mixed up with cold mutton and unbaked potatoes. Of fascinating captains and sickly babies, the proportion of the one in a ratio with that of the other, of bills—not play bills, but very serious bills indeed. It will be new, but, it is to be hoped edifying to these cynical wretches to learn that in the amateur stage we have the curriculum of all female excellence. They may even go so far as to credit that without that moral vehicle, the stage, female education must be considered incomplete. It is ridiculous to think there is any excitement in acting; on the contrary, it is rather cooling. Otherwise, how could the amateur actress keep a placid temper, and dispense with the indispensable punkah at the most vexatious rehearsals? Acting, or Madras acting at any rate, is to be commended to the ladies as a gentle, agreeable, sedative, taken over night, and eminently calculated to fit them for the duties of secretary to a charitable institution on the following morning, or, indeed, for any other good work which may be going on.

The Madras amateur actor is apparently no less worthy of esteem than his colleague, the actress. Like the plays in "Hamlet," he is pastoral comical, pastoral tragical, pastoral everything except pastoral diabolical. He is as good as a curate and as trustworthy as a watch-dog. Husbands need not fear to commit their lambs to his charge, nor need their cheeks, or noses, grow pale if he is very tender in the love scenes. Because, bless you! this is all his inborn love of art! "Fatigue, worry, annoyances, "jealousies and petty vexations are nothing to "the amateur actor, for he triumphs over them "all, and his efforts to please often meet with "complete success." He acts like the amateur actress, not to please himself or to test in front of an audience any ideas he may have of his resemblance in intellect or features to Kean or Macready. This is only the Christian disposition exhibiting itself under perhaps eccentric circumstances—the desire to do for others what he would have them do for him. Probably, so perfect is the man, he would rather be among the audience than on the stage. He would prefer his own wife to be there to another man's. He is full of benevolence, a real all round philanthropist, and, no doubt, one of those men whom we sometimes hear of as sending conscience money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Happy Madras! Happy Madras amateurs! We seem to see the age of innocence revived, as we contemplate through this correspondent's eye glass the Madras boards. Shepherds with pipes, shepherdesses with crooks, syllabubs, and sweetness almost clogging. Vulcan sweating at his smithy, which is probably his office in the play, while Mars and Venus are rehearsing in the garden or the "conveyances" which Mrs. V.'s slender purse can but ill afford. The picture is really verdantly refreshing in this dry matter-of-fact world we live in, and we cannot sufficiently thank the Madras correspondent for it.

BOMBAY DANCING GIRLS.

The dancing or *nautch girls* in Bombay are of two sects, Hindus and Muhammadans, commonly known under the name of *Kalavantins* or *Naikins*. This term is applied to women who are born *Naikins*, and who have undergone the ceremony of *Shedwa* or *Mishi*. This ceremony is compulsory for a woman to style herself a *Naikin*. She places herself generally under the protection of one individual as an ordinary married woman, and passes a greater portion of her time in dancing and singing. The money she earns is her own property, and her protector has no claim whatsoever to it. Hindus extol music as "the language of heaven," and enjoy it very much. They invite these women on extraordinary occasions, such as the thread or *Munj* ceremony, marriage ceremony, birth-day, and housewarming or *Wastushanti*, for it is said that without the jingling of the bells on their feet a house does not become pure. A *Kasbin*, although she has learnt to sing and dance well, will be allowed to sing but not to dance in a respectable Hindu house, neither will she be allowed to dance in the temples before the gods, as she is considered impure, and not a fit object for the performance of *nrita*.

The Hindu *Naikins* consist of three sects or denominations, viz., *Naikins*, *Bhavins*, and *Kasbins*; of these, two belong to Goa, they being natives of that place, the other women come from villages in the mofussil. The *Goekarins* or *Naikins* from Goa say that they are actually born for the purpose of singing and dancing, and that this is in keeping with the practice in heaven, where there are *Rambhas* existing for the entertainment of Indra and the other gods. In Goa and the places round about it none but these women have a licence to dance. They in lieu of marriage perform the ceremony called *Sheja*, or marriage with a dagger, and until they have done this they are barred from performing before the gods in temples. The Portuguese laid their hands—as they here else—upon some of these women when they took possession of Goa, and forcibly converted them to Christianity. And, not content with their conversion, they kept them as their mistresses. The descendants of these women have ever since become free from caste prejudices in respect to forming carnal intercourse with persons of nations other than their own. They do not observe Christian rites, but Hinduism in all its other details. Their sisters, who either escaped from Goa or screened themselves from the Portuguese, will not dine with them. These and the other *Naikins* come to Bombay with the express object of carrying on their profession, and when they have succeeded in

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ANNEXATION OF SIND TO THE PUNJAB.

KURRACHEE, JAN. 14.

Letters from home state that the annexation of Sind to the Punjab will take place at the end of the official year. Sind remains intact in all other respects. General Roberts is to be Commissioner in Sind.

[The first portion of this telegram confirms the statement we made a month ago. There must, we think, be a mistake about the appointment of General Roberts, who, it is understood, is to get the Commissionership of the new Frontier Province, not of Sind.—ED. *B. G.*]

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 14.

Sir Richard Temple arrived at Calcutta from Agra this morning.

THE WEATHER IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Heavy rain was falling in Allahabad nearly all yesterday.

NATIVE PERSECUTION OF A EUROPEAN OFFICER IN BELLARY.

BELLARY, JAN. 14.

Lieut. Wilson has obtained the permission of the Government of Madras to prosecute for defamation and libel those persons who have recently petitioned Government against him and making several serious false charges.

[Our local contemporary and its Caroor correspondents have been singularly active in attacking Lieut. Wilson, and we hope that that officer will have something to say to the gang.—ED. *B. G.*]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Latest advices from the seat of War in Armenia state that the Russians have succeeded in completely investing Erzeroum.

THE WAR IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

The Russians have occupied Ichtiman, situated at the head of Trajan's Gate in the Balkans.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is advancing and will cross the Balkans to-morrow.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has notified to the Porte that he is ready to receive the Turkish delegate in connection with negotiations for an armistice, but that he is ignorant of the peace conditions Russia intends imposing.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Indian troopship Euphrates, having on board the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) and six Batteries of Artillery, and which left Portsmouth on the 29th ultimo for Bombay, has been detained at Malta by telegraphic orders from London. The Jumna, which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo with the 2-12th Regiment and details for Portsmouth, has also been ordered to be detained at Malta.

ANOTHER VERSION.

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 14.

The Indian transport Euphrates, outward bound to Bombay, having on board the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) and six Batteries of Artillery, has been stopped at Port Said by telegraphic orders from the Admiralty. It is expected that another troopship, now passing the Canal homeward bound, will also be stopped at Port Said.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD QUARTERS.

The Head-Quarters of the Russian Army in Bulgaria have been transferred to Gabrova, situated at the head of the Schipka Pass.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 14.

The Indian troopship Crocodile sailed hence to-day for Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 12, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	82¼
5½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109
Bar Silver	53½
Arrival—Branksome Hall.	
Departure—Ganges.	

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 6 "	1s. 9 1-16 to 1d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9½ to 3-16d.	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-9	"

THE WAR IN AFREEDIE COUNTRY.

A TELEGRAPHIC report from General Keyes at Kohat, dated the 13th January, states that a sepoy of the 3rd Sikhs, on duty in the advanced picket at Turki, was killed at his post last night —that is, on the 12th—by the enemy who fired two shots in the dark at the picket.

It appears that the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, a newspaper edited by a well-known Jesuit priest of Bombay, is naturally indignant with us for having dared to assert that the statesmen of free Italy have known how to do their duty as ministers of a Constitutional Monarchy in a conscientious spirit. Conscience, exclaims the reverend editor, what have heretics and despoilers of the Church to do with conscience? Well, nothing perhaps with the only kind of conscience with which he is familiar. In the dictionary of the Jesuits we believe that conscience is defined as an article of merchandize by trading in which priests grow rich and powerful The conscience we spoke of is quite a different thing. We call a man conscientious when his conduct is guided not by superstition but by a sense of duty which makes him incapable of intrigue, treachery, or self-seeking; and, according to our view of the matter, a good citizen and patriot may be a conscientious man, even if he has never bought an orthodox conscience from a priest. This is probably a paradox which the editor of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* cannot understand, just as he must be sorely puzzled by the audacious proposition contained in Tennyson's lines:—

There is more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

The *Examiner* also contests the soundness of our opinion that Pius IX is the last Pope who will reign in Rome. Well, that issue will soon be decided. A successor to Pius will of course be elected, but he will certainly not be suffered to remain at Rome unless he formally recognizes the kingdom of Italy and formally abandons the claim of the Papacy to the restoration of the Temporal Power of the Church.

We publish this morning the first of a series of papers on life in Bombay written by a native gentleman. The subject is "Bombay Dancing Girls," and it is treated in an elaborate and careful manner which makes the paper, we think, a very valuable one.

We hear that there has been a very serious outbreak of fever among the gang of convicts, about 1,200 strong, now working on the Neera canal. There have been 70 deaths among them during the last fortnight, and it will probably be found necessary to break up the gang and send the men away.

In saying the other day that public opinion was nearly unanimous in Bombay with regard to the commutation of Britto's sentence, our object in using the qualifying adverb "nearly" was, of course, to make an exception in regard to the public opinion represented by the *Times of India*. Our contemporary yesterday again asserts that public opinion is not unanimous in the way we indicated. We are perfectly aware that several practising barristers signed the memorial that was got up on behalf of Britto. The question, however, whether or not the independent public signed the memorial might be easily disposed of by its publication together with the names that were actually appended to it. The memorial itself has been published, but the very astute solicitors who obtained the signatures took care apparently that no names should be published with it. We have challenged them to let the public see the list of signatures, but they have not responded up to the present time. In fact, they dare not do so.

DR. HUNTER is one of the luckiest men in India. The loaves and fishes of the public service generally fall into the lap of a few fortunate individuals, and when once the shower commences it is astonishing how long it continues—witness, for instance, Sir Richard Temple's honours. Dr. Hunter is one of the happy few. His good fortune is such that he is even permitted to do his work in England on Indian pay, and when anything good is looking about for a recipient he is pretty certain to get it. At the present moment, he is supposed to be compiling a Gazetteer of India—the work which he is allowed to do at home—but as if that were not quite enough to engage his energies at one time, he is about to receive Rs. 5,000 for the compilation of a history of Madras for the use of schools. We do not dispute Dr. Hunter's capacity of taking all he can get, but we agree with the *Madras Mail* that surely it might have been easy for Government to find a gentleman in the Madras Presidency who could have written its history quite as well as a man who is nominally entrusted with the completion of more arduous work than he will be able to do for a number of years.

WHO is to write the history of the last Famine? Is it to be that Rhadamanthus for holding appointments, Dr. Hunter? Or is it to be Mr. Talboys Wheeler, part of the glory of whose book about the Imperial Assemblage has already escaped and fallen upon the *Saturday Review*, as might have been seen from the extract we made from that journal yesterday? We suppose that such a book must be written for the benefit of somebody who is a relative of the "State." The *Madras Mail*, more in sorrow than in anger, writes as follows on the subject:—"During the current year, many of the officers upon whom the administration of the famine chiefly devolved, will betake themselves to England for long leave to recover the health that has been impaired by the toil of '77. The campaign is over, but the victorious warriors return to their routine duties under no triumphal arches, through no crowded streets thronged with jubilant citizens, to no joyous strains of martial bands. No General Orders are published in their honor, no magnificent displays of fireworks signalise their prowess, no stars or medals reward their endurance. They have done their duty; and they must possess their souls in patience, while they witness the strange spectacle of the Viceroy and his Councillors decorating themselves, and hear of the Government conferring insignia encrusted with diamonds upon worthless Princes. But, though the famine officers may reasonably take umbrage at the neglect of which they were the victims on the 1st instant, although they may with good cause apprehend that their exceptional services last year will obtain no exceptional acknowledgment, their deeds should be recorded by some impartial and competent person." We like that outburst about the worthless Princes. It is quite true. Look at Holkar and the rest of them covered with decorations—for what?—simply because the policy of the day is founded on the principle that the more these people are stroked the more they will purr.

WE have been favoured with a copy of a Mahomedan newspaper, the editor of which has frequently exhorted us to make quotations from it. Perhaps the following mysterious poem about Hassan and Hoosein may interest our readers. Unfortunately it is not constructed by any acknowledged dramatic rule, for it has neither a beginning nor an end; but such as it is we give it as it may possibly be a proof of the state of English knowledge in the Mahomedan community:—

"In the blessed Country is Madeena plain,
Where lived gentle, generous, brave Hoosein,
The grandson of Mohomet, and noble race,
Pure Arabian blood and glorious face,
Pious son of Ally, the great Imam,
A true faithful commander of Islam,
Peaceful and free from avaricious design,
He was a servant of the Holy shrine,
Too, the[illegible] youth enervate grown,
Drankard[illegible] well known
As soon as he succeeded his father's Crown
Alas! by force he usurp'd the Muslum's throne;
And then, Apostle of God himself proclaim'd,
Ayes were exalted and to death [illegible] blaim'd;
When the message was receiv[illegible]
Of Yazid was pious we would,
But he's against Islam and o[illegible]
Therefore, Begut on his hand[illegible]
(To be con[illegible]

SIR RICHARD PEMPLE has done a good turn to Bombay by sending down the head-quarters and band of the 66th Regiment to join the wing in Colaba—an arrangement he effected in the course of making some military reductions. It is now some years since Bombay has possessed a European military band, and, but for the kindly efforts of the bands of native regiments, our citizens would have had to enjoy their evening lounges without the cheering influence of music. Moreover, there has been no European band to attend with guards of honour on those great occasions of ceremony which so frequently occur in Bombay. The 66th band will therefore be a useful and agreeable addition to the military establishment of Bombay. By the way, every one talks highly of the band of the 9th N. I., at present stationed in Bombay.

THE Postmaster of Roy Bareilly having recently reported to the Superintendent of Stationery, two cases which had come to his notice of the use of Government envelopes for private letters, and having stated his belief that innumerable instances of similar malpractices occurred in his district, the Board of Revenue brought this matter prominently before the Government of Bengal in November last. The Government of Bengal consequently moved the Government of India in the Financial Department to impress on all officers entrusted with a supply of stationery for official use the necessity of taking proper precautions against its misuse by keeping it in the custody of a responsible and trustworthy person. In furtherance of this object, the Finance Department has circulated copies of the letter of the Board of Revenue to all departments and local administrations.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit arising out of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills between Mithibai, widow of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, and her solicitor, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee. After Cowasjee's death, an administration suit was filed in the High Court between her and her two step-sons; and the mills which formed the most important part of the assets of the deceased, were placed under the control of Mr. J. Flynn, the receiver appointed by the Court. With a view to perpetuate the memory of her husband, she was anxious to purchase the mills, which bore her husband's name, on her own account; and she commissioned her solicitor, Mr. Cumroodin, to negotiate the purchase with Mr. Flynn, promising him a reward of Rs. 25,000 for his trouble. Mr. Cumroodin, in conjunction with two other persons, also negotiated for her a loan of three lakhs of rupees from the New Bank of Bombay, two lakhs out of which were paid to Mr. Flynn as earnest money, the rest being expended in payments relating to the purchase of the mills. Three separate agreements were entered into between Mithibai, the widow, Mr. Cumroodin, her solicitor, and Dyal Ruttonsey and Dhunjee Monjee, the latter of whom joined Mr. Cumroodin in borrowing the three lakhs. Mithibai failed to procure another loan of five lakhs which had been stipulated; and a second loan of four lakhs was procured by Dyal Ruttonsey in order to complete the purchase; and in December 1875 he took a conveyance of the mills in his own name. Mithibai failed to pay off the three lakhs at the due date; and Mr. Cumroodin and the others had to make arrangements on their own responsibility for the repayment of the loan. By subsequent agreements entered into between the parties, Mr. Cumroodin was in addition to the Rs. 25,000, to get a commission of two pies per lb., and Dyal of one pie per lb., of yarn produced at the mills. Mithibai had not been able to repay the three lakhs, and a suit was filed against her in the name of Fatehally Shaik Ahmed, a nominee of Mr. Cumroodin. Accusations of fraudulent misrepresentations were made by Mithibai against Mr. Cumroodin as her solicitor; and the most important part of the issues raised in the case related to these accusations. Mr. Cumroodin repudiated them; and his Lordship, upon the evidence and the probabilities of the case, had no hesitation in accepting Mr. Cumroodin's denial with a confidence he seldom felt in deciding questions of disputed fact. In his Lordship's opinion, there was not a feature in the case which showed that it was part of a solicitor abusing his position and getting his client to enter into a purchase onerous to her and advantageous to himself. As to the commission agreed to be paid to Mr. Cumroodin and Dyal Ruttonsey, his Lordship thought one pie per lb. would be ample remuneration under the circumstances of the case; and therefore reduced Mr. Cumroodin's commission of two pies to one pie per lb. The remuneration claimed by Tyabjee & Co. for managing the mills as shroffs was disallowed. His Lordship by his decree declared that the mill and Mithibai's share in her husband's estate should be charged with the sum to be found due against her by the Commissioner, who was directed to take an account. Mithibai is to pay to the Commissioner, within three months from the taking of the account, the sum found due by her; and in default, the mill is to be sold, &c. The costs of all parties in the case amount, we believe, to upwards of half a lakh of rupees. His Lordship has, however, reserved his decision on the question of costs. A report of the case appears in another column.

"PUT not your trust in Circus-keepers" will probably be one of the maxims of Mr. P. F. Cornelius, of Calcutta, in future. It appears that Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the Great World Circus, offered a reward of Rs. 20 to any person among the audience who would ride a certain mule which was made out in the bills to be a very formidable animal indeed. Mr. P. F. Cornelius, however, succeeded in riding the mule. He does not indeed appear to have ridden it in quite the orthodox fashion, inasmuch as he turned his back to its head and held on by the tail; but nevertheless he rode it in a way. Mr. Wilson seems to have been much disgusted not only because the animal had been ridden but because it had not been ridden respectably, and so when Mr. P. F. Cornelius went to him for the reward he abused Mr. P. F. Cornelius in such a fashion as made that gentleman proceed to a Magistrate and take out a summons against him. The summons has been issued, and the mule may yet furnish the world with some amusement in another arena than the circus.

POST OFFICE officials in Calcutta have roused the wrath of the *Statesman*. They wanted to charge him 5as. extra for an overweighted parcel, and he said he would see them somewhere else than Calcutta first, and then wrote the following in his paper:—"We are tired of private expostulation, and as the official hide is insensible to anything but the lash, we shall try what exposure can do in the matter."

PUBLIC attention is being drawn in Calcutta to the conduct of barristers who accept fees and do nothing for them. One correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"Here is an instance of what took place two or three days ago in Calcutta. A lady friend of mine had been saving and borrowing and scraping money together in every possible way for fees to her lawyer, who was engaged to conduct a certain case in the High Court, which was of vital importance to her. The day before the trial was to come on for hearing she called at the office of her solicitor and, to her astonishment, was told that Mr. So-and-So, a leading barrister in Calcutta who had been paid his fees to conduct the case, had gone away to a Mofussil station, and would not be back for some days, but that his junior would act. Now, here we have an barrister taking money from a poor woman to do certain work for her; in the meantime something more lucrative turns up, off goes the lawyer to his richer client, the poor woman is handed over to a junior, and the case is lost."

THE telegraph line connecting Jacobabad with Khelat (the capital), it is said, will be finished during the ensuing year.

FROM all sides accounts are being heard of the fine harvest in Burma. The out-turn in most places will far exceed the crops of average harvests.

A FULL Bench of the Calcutta High Court will sit next Monday, for the hearing of a rule which has issued against one Koop Nath Banerjee, a Pleader of the Court, calling upon him to show cause why his name should not be struck off the rolls for unprofessional conduct.

DR. STANBOROUGH, late special health officer of Madras, in his report to Government, dated 31st December last, says that the sanitary condition of Madras has, on the whole, greatly improved for the last three months, but that the Municipal scavengers do their work in a most inefficient and perfunctory manner.

LATE intelligence from the Frontier states that the road between Herat and Persia is now endangered by the eldest son of the chief of the Turkoman tribes, who is pillaging the villages in the neighbourhood and waylaying travellers. His father, it is said, has been trying to secure the highwaymen, but without success; and the commander of the Herat forces is now hunting him at the head of 1,000 horse and foot.

WE learn that the Court-martial ordered to assemble at Lucknow to try Lieutenant B. Smith, of the 4th N. I., is likely to be adjourned indefinitely, the accused officer having disappeared altogether from the scene. As it is said that he had three or four days' start before his departure became known, it seems probable that his disappearance is final. Serious defalcations in connection with the regimental funds are said to be the cause of the flight.

ZADKIEL, the "astrologer and seer," holds out no hopes of peace during the coming year in his prophetic Almanack. The combinations of the planets are all adverse to them. But the year, we are told, will end with a "conflagration or catastrophe, and the affairs of Turkey will be brought to a crisis." This is just possible, if Zadkiel's further prophecy, that "the end of the world" and "the destruction of the earth" are amongst the events of the year, turns out correct.

IN order to improve the means of gaining early information regarding meteorological changes in the Bay of Bengal, an observing station has been sanctioned for Diamond Island. It is believed that the Andaman Islands are the nearest land to the gathering place of the cyclones. Hitherto the observatory least distant from the Andamans was Akyab, 480 miles off. The new observatory, outside the Bassein harbour, will be 240 miles nearer the Andamans, and the observations taken on Diamond Island will be telegraphed to Calcutta daily at 10 a. m. The observatories round the Bay of Bengal will now be Madras, False Point, Sagar Island, Akyab, Diamond Island, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

HIS Grace the Governor of Madras has inspected an interesting collection of specimens of auriferous Wynaad quartz, and forty-one small bars of virgin Wynaad gold, which have for some days been on view at Messrs. P. Orr and Sons', Mount Road, and he expressed much interest in this ocular demonstration of the existence in the Madras Presidency of what is likely, in truth, to prove a mine of wealth. The gold mining capabilities of the Wynaad cannot (says the *Madras Mail*) yet be estimated, as insufficient capital has been spent in their investigation; but it is a significant fact that in addition to attempts that are being made under Madras auspices to solve the problem, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., of Bombay, with characteristic enterprise, are prospecting in the district.

OF course (says the *Bombay Guardian*) no one has any right to say that because Mr. Justice Green is a Roman Catholic, he recommended Government to commute the sentence on Britto. But we cannot be surprised that people should entertain such surmises when it is remembered that the confessional places all good Catholics under the influence of the priest, and that the priest always insists that all power must be used with reference to the interests of the Romish religion. Some very unusual instrumentalities have been resorted to, to save Britto from the gallows, the King of Portugal having been moved to write a letter to the Empress of India on his behalf. There was evidence presented on the trial to show that the man was hardly sane, and we would not have been much surprised if that view had been accepted. The thing not easily understood is why it should have been allowed to weigh *after* the trial instead of *at* the trial.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says:—King Victor Emmanuel died on Wednesday last. There is no living monarch that has done so much for his country as Victor Emmanuel. We have only to remember what Italy was in 1849 and think what it now is. One of the grandest events in the history of Italy, the introduction of religious freedom, signalizes his reign. The overthrow of the Pope's temporal dominion is another. It is truly wonderful how different potentates have successively fought to add to the territories and grandeur of Victor Emmanuel, he himself acting a comparatively humble part in the matter. Men mutually so opposed as Napoleon III Garibaldi and the Emperor of Germany have conspired to build up the kingdom of Italy. Christians will see in this the hand of the King of Kings, overruling and directing matters with reference to the restriction of the power of Rome and the spread of the Gospel.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that, owing to the great and daily increasing press of work, chiefly appellate, in the courts of the Commissioners in the Central Provinces, it is in contemplation to appoint two additional Commissioners on Rs. 2,000 a month to relieve the Commissioners of a large portion of their judicial work. One of the Commissioners is to be appointed for the Nagpur country, the other for the Nerbudda Valley districts. To assist in providing the money for this much needed reform, one Deputy Commissioner of the first class is to be abolished, one of the fourth class taking his place. In this way Rs. 833-5-4 pie per mensem will be economised. The remaining Rs. 3,266-10-4 pie per mensem will be in part provided for by a slight extension of the prevailing custom in the Central Provinces of appointing an officer to fill an acting vacancy in a grade three months after the vacancy occurs. Hitherto six weeks has, we believe, been the average time the pay for which is withheld from an officer succeeding another in a higher grade. The decentralization system is indeed developing some real genius in finance.

THE soothsayers of Burmah have raised the indignation of the *Rangoon Times*. "When," cries it, "will Burmese become sufficiently civilized to abolish soothsayers? At present they drive a very good trade and often make Rs. 100 and 150 per mensem without having to exert themselves. With no other stock in trade than a slate and pencil and an unlimited supply of lying assurance, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 may easily be picked up under a shady tree on any of our principal roads by any Burman who chooses to say that he is an astrologer and can tell fortunes. In European countries people who thus trade on the dupes who believe in them are punished whenever they are caught. We seem to have no law under which they can be punished, judging from the ease with which they are allowed to carry on their trade in Rangoon. Whilst people trying to earn an honest livelihood by selling bazaar in the public thoroughfares are often brought up and punished, it is strange that no attempt is made by the police to bring to justice these rascals who fatten on the pice of coolies and any one whom they can delude into a belief in their powers of divination."

THE *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent who was in Plevna for a time during the siege writes:—"Many of our military authorities will be interested to hear that Osman Pasha tried an experiment with mounted infantry which gave the very best results. Each Turkish infantry battalion boasts some 30 or 40 horses, which carry pack saddles, and thereupon the ammunition and the slender commissariat of the men. Osman, having found that his cavalry, without sabres and with only Winchester rifles whose effective range might be measured at 400 yards or thereabouts, had not so much effect on the Cossacks as could have been desired, ordered one day some thousand or so of these pack horses to be mounted, each by a good infantry man armed with a Martini-Henry rifle, the range of which weapon is fully 1,600 yards. Getting his men out, he sent them away into the plain in front of the position on the river Vid, and very soon a large number of Cossacks, as he had expected, began to hover about. They took the force for irregular cavalry, and, knowing the capabilities of the Winchester rifle, approached to within about 600 yards of Osman's mounted infantry with great feeling of security. Quickly dismounting, the foot soldiers ran a little way forward, and, without more ado, poured a volley into the astonished Cossacks. The effect was electrical. Such of the Czar's horsemen as were not killed made off with the utmost celerity. They never had such a surprise before. In like manner Osman Pasha made very good use twice or thrice of a couple of little mountain batteries which he used to keep very near the head-quarter camp. He used to like to send them into action with the infantry, and then suddenly open on the enemy at close range with them. The enemy's appreciation of this style of warfare was to be gathered from the way in which they left the field to Osman and his mountain batteries."

CLERICAL PECULIARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*If* the clergy wish people to go to church let me suggest that they should not try their patience so much as they do. Why cannot they read the lessons in a way that can be understood instead of in a slow melancholy tone as if they were funeral sermons? And in preaching, why cannot they keep to the proper limit of 20 minutes? If they want full churches they should attend to these HINTS.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JAN. 9.

It is a long time since I have written to you. I am generally forestalled in the matter of news by the *Beacon*, a well conducted newly started Kurrachee journal. I will commence with the weather. It is delightfully cold; the thermometer in a room pretty well closed on all sides stands at 61 degrees in the early morning, and outside it must be fully 15 degrees less. If we can't beat Bombay in anything else, we can do so in the matter of a colder temperature, which is a far greater blessing than most mundane pleasures.

The Magistrates' and the Small Causes Courts have commenced business after the Xmas holidays in right earnest. Mr. Gibbons, our City Magistrate, packed off a dozen men to jail the other day. Mr. Foxton, our Small Causes Court Judge, is busy again checking long strings of figures in Shylock's accounts after a good shikar trip during the holidays. Our District Court is closed for the winter vacation till the 26th instant; and most of the local lawyers are either rusticating at home or enjoying a change of air, as, with one exception, none of them understand shooting.

Trade is very dull just now. There is no shipping worth speaking of in the harbour. The merchants have stopped outside pretty, for there have been no transit dues; it now remains to be seen what improvement they can effect in their business. They don't know evidently where the shoe pinches. It is the railway system in the Punjab which has diverted trade elsewhere, and it is useless finding fault at imaginary foes. There is no reduction in the railway traffic on the Indus Department. The famine has scared away the merchant vessels with the State railway materials. I hope the opening up of a portion of the Indus Valley State Railway will bring better days for us.

One of your Bombay Parsee theatrical clubs has been sending all Kurrachee mad for the past fortnight. We have had German panoramists, Italian circus parties, with the fairy Mesdames Leon and Airie, we have had Vanek, the magician, working wonders at decapitation, and little Blondin; but they have als failed to attract such a large concourse of people at daily throng the spacious area in the old Close Office square. The "Indur Sabha" has been twice performed, and yet whenever it, as well as other plays were acted, the police had actually to hunt away people who could not get standing room inside, for they were packed as close as herrings in a box. The performance is kept up every night, Sundays excepted, and although Kurrachee is a comparatively poor place, I wonder whence all the money comes for the daily receipts are on an average Rs. 1,000. It is said that the theatrical company is going to perform for a month; by that time they will have, at this rate, amassed a fortune sufficient to enable them to retire. No profession pays so well in this place. I envy them their marked and unexpected success.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana to-morrow evening:—

March	Royal Engineer	Sawerthal.
Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Waltz	La vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Waltz	Silver Chimes	Coote.
Quadrille	Acisja	Leutner.
Galop	Tanzeverber	Secat.

NEW SOLICITORS SWORN.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur and Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, who successfully passed their examination last month, were sworn as attornies, solicitors, and proctors of the Court. Three out of the five candidates who appeared at the examination, namely a Parsee and two Portuguese, have been plucked.

A MEETING of the members, subscribers and friends to the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association will be held in the bungalow of Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass (Girgaum Back Road) at 5-30 p. m. to-day, when Babu Protab Chunder Mozumdar will deliver an address in English on "Hindu Society of the Future."

THE EARL OF DALHEITH AND THE TABOOTS.—On Sunday night last, the Earl of Dalkeith and the Hon'ble Col. Home, who have been residing at Government House, Malabar Point, since their arrival here by the last mail steamer, went out in company with the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Captain Carrie and another high official of Government and visited the principal taboots in the native town. They were escorted by police sowars to the several taboots, the novelty of which must have caused some astonishment to the travellers.

FATAL FALLS OUT OF WINDOWS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Grantdaas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Govind Dadoo. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Municipal workshops. On the evening previous to the inquest, at 8 o'clock, he was seen returning home drunk and staggering. About half an hour afterwards he was seen to have accidentally fallen out of a window on to a stone pavement in the court beneath his house at Pattuckwadi. He was picked up insensible and removed to the said hospital, where he expired 20 minutes after admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.—Another inquest was held on the same day at the morgue, on view of the body of Isthara Narsoo, a bricklayer, and known to be an habitual drunkard. While in a state of intoxication Isthara was looking out of a window on the second storey of his house at 5th Lane, Cammateepoora, when he overbalanced himself and fell on to the street, fracturing his skull, which caused instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBERIES.—A dacoity which took place in the taluka Parnier in the Nuggur zillah, about six months ago, has at last been traced by the exertions of the chief constable of the Seroor taluka. The articles which the dacoits took away from the house of Ram chundra Tookaram, a resident in the Parnier taluka, amounted in value to the large sum of Rs. 5,000 The chief constable has captured 11 of the dacoits, and has already found property of the value of Rs. 500—*Deccan Herald.*

FEVER IN POONA.—We are very sorry to hear that the Rev. J. Small, Free Church Missionary here, is suffering from an attack of the prevailing fever. We are glad to hear that the Rev. Mr. Beaumont has recovered and will soon return from Bombay. The Rev. Mr. Greig was so far recovered as to preside at the prayer-union meeting in the Free Church on Saturday last. There are still far too many cases of fever both in camp and city.—*Id.*

MAJOR W. A. GILLESPIE, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, arrived in Kurrachee by the last mail on inspection duty.—*The Beacon.*

THE inspection of the 83rd Regiment by Brigadier General Howard Vyse was completed on Monday last, and was pronounced to be very satisfactory. The inspection of the 19th N. I. and of the D-2nd Battery is going on now.—*Id.*

THE funeral of Lieutenant Forde, of the Ordnance Department, took place in Kurrachee on Tuesday evening. The remains were interred with military honours. The 83rd Regiment supplied the firing party under the command of Lieutenant Alexander.—*Id.*

A VOLUNTEER COMPANY FOR COLABA.

YESTERDAY evening, a meeting was held at the Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at which the desirability of forming a Colaba Company was discussed. The result was that it was resolved to open a list at Head-Quarters to be signed by any persons who may wish to become members of a Colaba Company. The paper will remain there for a week, and should a sufficient number of signatures be obtained, a Colaba Company will be formed.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s. s.* THIBET, Captain J. H. Torbock, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Chas. Fewing and Mr N D Fracis.
For Brindisi—Capt J R Gibbs, Mrs Harrington and Mr H Gompertz.
For Aden—Mr LaBackelder.

SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT TO A TIGHT-ROPE DANCER.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at Haines Road, Byculla, on view of the body of Teema Shivsjee. Deceased was a tight-rope dancer, aged 40 years. It appears that on Sunday evening Teema and two others were having a tight-rope performance at Agreepada in an open space of ground between two ranges of chawls situated close upon Haines Road, Byculla. Teema himself tied a tight rope to a peg in the ground and to some wooden bars. The rope was elevated to a height of 15 feet by four poles. Deceased then ascended, and when he had walked along it a little distance the window bars gave way and he was violently thrown on the ground on his head. Death was immediate. Upon the evidence adduced a verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly. Why do the police permit such performances?

THE MOHURRUM.

THE Mohurrum festival comes to a close to-day after the procession and the ceremony of immersing of the taboots and punjas, which ceremony will take place this afternoon. The route of procession is the same as that of last year. It will pass through the Parell, Bhendy Bazar, and Kalbadevie Roads, along the Esplanade Cross Road, across the Carnac Railway Overbridge, and thence to the seashore, between Cooly and Boree Bunder, where the immersing ceremony will be performed. For the present festival licenses have been granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the construction of 164 taboots and 688 punjas. In the A Division, which includes Colaba Fort, Apollo Bunder and Esplanade, there are 4 taboots and 28 punjas constructed. In the B Division, which includes Market, Mandvie, Chuckla and Oomeerarry, there are 57 taboots and 162 punjas constructed. In the C Division, which includes Dhobie Talao, Funneswady, Girgaum and Kharra Talao, there are 58 taboots and 214 punjas constructed. In the D Division, which includes Malabar Hill, Mahalaxmee, Chowpatty and Tardeo, there are no taboots or punjas constructed. In the E Division, which includes Cammateepoora, Byculla, Parell, Sewree and Mazagon, there are 37 taboots and 272 punjas constructed. In the F Division, which includes Dadur, Worlee, Mahim, Sion, Naigaum and Matoongs, there are 8 taboots and 12 punjas constructed. The immersion ceremony of the taboots and punjas in the F Division will be performed at the Mahim Custom House Bunder.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CASE.

JUDGMENT BY SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in the case of Fatehally Shaik Ahmed *vs.* Mithibai, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, and others. The case was heard before his Lordship for twenty days in September and October 1877. It involved several matters regarding the mortgage, the sale and purchase of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Tardeo, between the first defendant, the widow of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, and the plaintiff who acted in the transaction as the trustee and nominee of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, a solicitor of the Court. Accusations of fraudulent misrepresentations had been made by the first defendant against Mr. Cumroodin as an attorney of the Court. The case was very complicated one, and the details were of no public interest. Messrs. Lathams and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate General and Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the first defendant Mithibai; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the second defendant Dyal Ruttonsey; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bowrey, for the third defendant, Dhunjee Monjee.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, stated the circumstances under which the suit arose. On the death of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, an administration suit between his widow Mithibai and two step-sons was filed in the name of Mr. J. Flynn was appointed receiver by order of the Court. The mills constituted the most important part of the assets of the deceased. Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee was solicitor for Mithibai in the administration suit. The plaint stated that in February 1875 the defendant Mithibai was desirous of purchasing from Mr. James Flynn, the receiver, the whole of the Spinning and Weaving mills. With a view to provide the purchase money, she entered into an agreement with the plaintiff and the second defendants on the 1st February 1875 by which it was agreed that they should obtain a loan of three lakhs of rupees from one of the local Banks, and should pay to Mr. Flynn as earnest money a sum of two lakhs and a half lakhs, and should expend the balance in making payments relating to the purchase of the mills. The loan was made repayable with interest in one year. It was further agreed that the plaintiff and the second defendant in addition to the three lakhs with liberty to give a first mortgage on the mills to the extent of not more than five lakhs, and that subject to such mortgage, the mills should be mortgaged to the plaintiff on condition that Mithibai was not to be called on to pay for four years should not have been inserted in the memorandum; and it was impossible that, under this memorandum, the three lakhs should be paid in four years out of the profits of the mill. His Lordship said that the case of Mithibai and her father Nusserwanjee amounted to a direct charge of fraud against a gentleman who had for many years honourably filled the responsible position of a solicitor of the High Court of Bombay, and who, if he did not act as Mithibai's solicitor in the matter, had acted as her solicitor previously, and was therefore a person in whom she would place confidence. Mr. Tyabjee denied the truth of the case that had been put forward, and he (the learned Judge) had no hesitation in saying that he accepted that denial with a confidence which he rarely felt in deciding questions of disputed facts. And, further, he unhesitatingly adopted Mr. Tyabjee's statement that all that was said at the interview between himself and Mithibai with reference to the commission he was to receive, without any stipulation as to the duration of the loan, and that all the details of the transaction were subsequently settled with Nusserwanjee at Mr. Tyabjee's office. There was no reason to doubt that Nusserwanjee was acquainted with the terms of Exhibit C., and had himself taken an active part in preparing it, nor would the Court be justified in refusing to credit Mr. Tyabjee's evidence as to the circumstances under which Exhibit C. (one of the agreements in the case) was drawn up. His Lordship saw no reason to doubt that the suggestion that Mr. Tyabjee should assist in raising the money and join in the loan came from Mithibai and Nusserwanjee. Even if the Court considered that Mr. Tyabjee's statement that he had explained the agreement to Mithibai and not had safely accepted, Mr. Tyabjee had discharged himself and his co-signatories of all responsibility by showing to the entire satisfaction of the Court that Nusserwanjee took an active part in settling the terms of Exhibit C. and knew its contents, which were interpreted to Mithibai in his presence, from which Mr. Tyab

of their countrymen, and that they are not now for the first time considering what new arrangement is to take the place of the old. It is difficult even to hope this with much confidence, because the Ministerial speeches, whether during the session or during the recess, have not given so much as a sketch of a policy. The Prime Minister's speech at the Guildhall, if it could be taken seriously, would show that the English Cabinet have cared for nothing but the military glory of the Turks. They have been left to fight and to fall alone, in order to justify Lord Beaconsfield's private conviction that they would make a better resistance than was expected of them. Mr. Hardy's spirit-stirring reference to the English drum, and Lord John Manner's protestation that if once the sword of England is unsheathed "it must never return its scabbard until it be entwined with the laurel of unquestioned victory and the lily of lasting peace," have their use and purpose at meetings of Conservative Associations, but they are of no value when dinner is over and the guests have gone home. We do not forget, of course, Mr. Cross's enumeration of English interests; but an enumeration of points to be defended is not an indication how, or how far, it is proposed to defend them. It is not to be desired, indeed, that a Government should wear its policy upon its sleeve, and announce at every public meeting which is lucky enough to get a Cabinet Minister to attend at it exactly what is is going to do in this or that contingency. It is not because the Government have not told the world how they propose to solve the problem that we speak thus doubtfully of their foresight; it is because they have said nothing to show that they see there is a problem to be solved. Our fear is that they will import the doctrine of *cypress* from equity into politics, and when the Ottoman power is gone, aim only at replacing it by something as nearly like it as they can find. That which is most like a strong Turkey will probably be a weak Turkey; and if the English Government are able to keep a weak Turkey in the position, or something like the position, which has till now been held by a strong Turkey, they will very possibly consider that they have done all that is required of them. It would be well if they would first ask themselves what chance there is that a weak Turkey will answer the purposes that a strong Turkey has answered.

It is important to insist on this, because whenever any member of the Cabinet has referred to the war, he has always dwelt on the extreme desire which he and his colleagues entertain to see it brought to an end as soon as possible. There is a sense, of course, in which every one must share this feeling. All war is horrible in its immediate aspects, and in some respects the present war is more horrible than most. But to allow our anxiety to see peace restored to blind us to the fact that it may easily be restored in a manner which will be neither satisfactory nor lasting would be to put sentiment in the place not only of sound policy but of real humanity. There is no slaughter so repulsive as the slaughter that leads to nothing, and to all appearance if peace were now to be made, all the slaughter that has gone before would have led to nothing. It is strange that English Ministers should be foremost in thus talking about peace, because there is no Power to which peace, if it were now concluded, would do so much harm as to England. Turkey would profit by it, because her fall would be averted, and she would begin a new, if not a prolonged, existence as a dependent upon Russia. Russia would profit by it, because she would be spared the further prosecution of a war which saddles her with burdens which she can ill afford to sustain, while at the same time she would have regained her military reputation in the East, and have convinced the Turks that Russia is an adversary with whom they had better agree quickly whenever she shows that she is displeased with them. Austria might obtain some small increase of territory, which would at least gratify one of the races which dispute among themselves the conduct of the Imperial policy. Germany would be disappointed because her schemes for making the Eastern question the occasion of a European settlement would have come to nothing. But to her the loss would be only negative. Though her position at the end of the war between Russia and Turkey would be no better than at the beginning, it would be no worse. Both, again, her ambitions which an immediate peace would have unsatisfied, while France might be a loser by no occasion having presented itself for making her relations with Germany more friendly. But all these are simply possibilities which would not have been realised. England alone would be distinctly worse off by reason of peace, because England would see her military communication with India left at the mercy of the owner of Egypt, and that owner reduced in truth, though not in form, to the position of a dependent on Russia. This is what an immediate peace would mean for England, and though the English Government may conceivably be obliged to submit to such a peace, there is no reason why they should pray for it in public. If the fall of Plevna is not wholly thrown away upon them they will see in it an incentive to at once opening those negotiations with the European Powers which have been delayed too long, perhaps, to bear all the fruit they might once have borne, but which even now afford the best means of securing the essential interests of Great Britain. It is not enough to know that Mr. Hardy cannot conceive a usefull peace made without the intervention of England. Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff may have more lively imaginations than Mr. Hardy, and the country would have more right to feel at ease if it were assured that English Diplomacy was at last at work with the object of bottoming up a Power which, however gallantly it may have fought, is still a beaten and broken Power, but of devising a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the issues remote, as well as near, which are involved in the present war.

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